

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U 1

U 1

U 1

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RECONVENES

Dragunov Comment

LD022352 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov writes: The regular session of the Disarmament Committee, that is beginning tomorrow in the Geneva Palace of Congresses is significant for a number of reasons. First of all it precedes the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on questions of disarmament that is being convened in 1982. Secondly, the Disarmament Committee is commencing its work almost simultaneously with the resumption of the Madrid meeting that is called upon to reach accords in the interests of the security and peaceful future of the European peoples and opening, in particular, the road to the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Repeatedly stressed at the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly was the importance and absolute urgency or real progress in the field of removing the threat of nuclear war, of the need to stop stockpiling nuclear weapons and of gradually reducing these stockpiles up to and including their total liquidation, and also of attaining general and complete disarmament.

At the same time there are also other factors, negative factors, that call for vigorous action in the field of limiting armaments. The present international situation is marked largely by tension. The actions of the NATO military, who are intensifying the arms race, are fraught with a threat that should not be underestimated.

It is only natural that in these conditions the attention of the world public is drawn to the opening forum in Geneva because the Disarmament Committee is an important body of multilateral talks. Represented in it are 40 states, including all the nuclear powers and states possessing the biggest military potential.

A wide range of problems will be discussed at the committee's present session. These include the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The prohibition of chemical and radiological arms, of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, nuclear disarmament, strengthening of guarantees of security for non-nuclear states, the drafting of an all-embracing program of disarmament, and other questions.

It must be said that in the case of some of these questions there already exists a certain basis for agreement while in the case of other questions only approaches are yet being outlined. These are complex questions and they involve many aspects of a political, military and technical nature. But given good will and interest in the attainment of concrete results, given a businesslike and constructive approach to these problems by all the participants in the Geneva talks one can certainly hope for positive results.

Conference Agenda

LD031054 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Feb, TASS--A total ban on nuclear weapons' tests, the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons, of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction--these and other matters are on the agenda of a session of the Committee for Disarmament. The committee's session opened here today.

The committee members--representatives of 40 countries--are to consider the major aspects of disarmament, including the problem of nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of guarantees of security for non-nuclear states.

FINLAND, CEMA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD310132 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Jan, TASS--An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation for a term of five years has been signed here between the CMEA member countries and Finland, the Finnish Telegraph Bureau (FUB) said.

Signatures under the document have been put by representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and the Soviet Union, as well as representatives of leading Finnish ship-building firms Valmet, Wartsila, Rauma Repola and Hollming.

The agreement provides for joint work and research, in particular in the field of instrument making, increasing the strength of the hull of the ships and improvement of their dynamic properties.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER EXPERTS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD310458 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of nuclear power experts from the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has closed in Moscow. The experts from six East European countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba considered prospects for cooperation up to the year 1990. The Soviet Union is to help its partners build nuclear powerplants with a total capacity of 37 million kw. The council countries are building jointly two such stations in the Soviet Union. Half of the electricity to be generated by them will go to the Soviet Union's partners.

CEMA COOPERATION ASPECT OF USSR DRAFT PLAN VIEWED

LD021607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 4

[O. Chukanov article: "A Course of Deepening Economic Integration"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," has aroused an extensive response all over the world, and particularly in the fraternal socialist countries. The impressive nature of the plan for the CPSU's socioeconomic policy in the eighties is noted and its scientific, realistic and consistent nature is stressed. It is noted with satisfaction that the draft Basic Guidelines also embody the experience of the other socialist community countries. Against the background of the exacerbating crisis in the capitalist economy, the land of the soviets is once again showing itself to be the world's most stable and progressive economic force. This is the major international significance of the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress.

The draft Basic Guidelines note the importance which the CPSU attaches to all-round, profound ties with the fraternal countries. They provide for the all-round development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical relations with the socialist countries and active participation by the Soviet Union in the economic integration of CEMA countries.

Equal economic cooperation augments each socialist country's might and adds tremendous potential to its own resources. "Concern for developing friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is an organic, permanent part of all our party's activity."

The CPSU Central Committee draft is testimony to the fact that strengthening unity and developing cooperation with the fraternal states continue to be priorities in our foreign economic policy in the new decade.

The CEMA countries have entered the new decade relying on a considerably increased production, scientific and technical potential. In 1971-79 their total national income and volume of industrial production rose by 62 percent and 80 percent respectively. These indicators are double those in the developed capitalist countries. Reciprocal foreign trade increased from R33 billion in 1970 to R112 billion in 1979, that is, more than trebled. Behind these figures lies the unique experience of cooperation within the CEMA framework, of combining national and internationalist interests. This is proletarian internationalism in action. By way of example one could cite such large-scale programs as the supply of power, fuel and raw materials to the fraternal countries. In 1979 the giant Soyuz gas pipeline, jointly constructed by the European CEMA states and capable of supplying 15.5 billion cubic meters of Orenburg has a year, came into operation.

CEMA's European member countries and Cuba have now begun implementing another major energy program--the joint construction of nuclear power stations with an overall capacity of 37 million kilowatts. A further two nuclear power stations with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each are to be built on Soviet territory to provide a considerable part of the electricity destined for the fraternal countries. The CEMA countries are laying a solid foundation for the construction of nuclear power stations--establishing large-scale collaboration in the production of equipment and creating new specialized capacities. The Soviet Union's Atomash and Czechoslovakia's Skoda are the flagships of the nuclear power machine-building industry.

A great deal has been achieved in the scientific and technical sphere. The community countries have scored great successes in the joint exploration and exploitation of space with the Intercosmos program and in implementing an ambitious program for the creation of a large modern computer equipment complex.

The draft Basic Guidelines point out the need to continue consistently implementing the CEMA member countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs aimed at solving the most important problems in the development of the power industry, and fuel and raw materials sectors, machine building, agriculture, transportation, consumer goods production, and bilateral long-term production specialization and sharing programs.

In his greeting to the participants in the 33d CEMA session held in Moscow Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "evidently the main task now is to extend long-term programs to the system of specific agreements and to make the next two 5-year plans a period of intensive production, scientific and technical collaboration." This is a sure way to scale the heights of scientific and technical progress and to increase production efficiency and output quality in the interests of securing a steady increase in the working people's prosperity. A great deal has already been done in this regard. On the basis of contractual specialization alone the value of CEMA member countries' reciprocal deliveries rose from R330 million in 1970 to R25 billion in 1980. More than 120 multilateral and hundreds of bilateral production specialization and sharing agreements are currently being implemented. The volume of exports of specialized production from the machine-building sector in the CEMA member countries' reciprocal deliveries is increasing roughly twice as fast as exports of machinery and equipment as a whole. In 1979 specialized deliveries accounted for 35 percent of all machinery and equipment exports (compared with 24 percent in 1975).

Laying special emphasis on the development of deep forms of production cooperation, the CEMA countries take into account its role as a major reserve for intensifying production, maintaining a high degree of reciprocal trade dynamism and ensuring technical and economic independence of the West. This reserve is truly inexhaustible, but it is hard to assimilate.

The solution of complex tasks relating to the development of CEMA countries' international production specialization and sharing has its difficulties.

The proportion of new, high-technology articles in reciprocal deliveries is still small, the technical specifications and quality of products is not always on a par with present-day potential, and measures on international specialization are sometimes prepared and often implemented without the requisite degree of comprehensiveness and are inadequately coordinated with scientific and technical cooperation and reciprocal trade. There are still many instances of unwarranted parallelism in the production of certain types of output and the inefficacious acquisition of licences from capitalist countries. Also to be noted is the inadequate level of development of production sharing in relation to parts, assemblies, elements and stages of the technological process.

Specialization among CEMA countries is practically undeveloped in the production of comprehensive, basic equipment required for accelerating the retooling of machine building and other plants. The draft Basic Guidelines set the task of priority reequipping of Soviet machine-building enterprises with new metal-working equipment. The potential of Soviet machine building will be thrown behind this task. This is also an urgent task for the other European CEMA countries which have a developed machine-building industry.

The collective solution of this most important national economic task is considerably easier. This is illustrated, for example, by experience accumulated by the USSR and the GDR in modernizing industrial fittings plants in Penza and Magdeburg and also work on the retooling of electrical engineering plants in the two fraternal countries. Of course, the possibility of developing this form of specialization is confirmed by the agreement signed and implemented by the CEMA countries on multilateral production specialization and sharing in the manufacture of the basic items of equipment for nuclear power stations. This agreement has no equal in the world in terms of its dimensions and significance in terms of the solution of energy problems.

It is essential to improve further the actual mechanism for setting up the multifaceted processes of international production specialization and sharing. In other words, a qualitative improvement is needed in work on production specialization and sharing within the CEMA framework in order to make even more rational use of the scientific and technical and production potential and the material resources and manpower of the socialist community countries, primarily on the main avenues which now determine the success of the struggle to improve social production efficiency and the quality of the output produced. The goals of the quest for new opportunities to develop cooperation are clear. They were also clearly designated in the draft Basic Guidelines. They are the solution, by joint efforts, of the problems of intensification, and the creation of additional sources of commodity resources.

In our view, particular significance is attached to the elaboration and implementation of a coordinated technical policy which would help to strengthen collaboration between the CEMA countries' powerful national scientific and technical potentials, capable of producing a big return, and to impart a correct, more progressive orientation to all production and economic cooperation. In particular it is essential to elaborate specific measures for the expansion of production specialization for standardized units and components and on this basis to achieve the concentration of the production of modern, progressive articles and machinery systems.

This common technological basis of mutual cooperation will serve to improve production efficiency and output quality substantially. Much here depends on the scale and quality of the agreements concluded at state level. But there is also another, still under-employed reserve in the shape of direct ties. The CPSU Central Committee draft sets the tasks of improving direct ties between sector ministries, production associations, enterprises and organizations of the USSR and the CEMA countries taking part in production sharing, of enhancing their role and responsibility for the fulfillment of foreign economic commitments, and introducing more extensively unified, more progressive standards and norms which should accord with the production of output in the top quality category.

At present about 1,300 production collectives in the Soviet Union maintain permanent ties with about 1,500 enterprises in the socialist countries. Within the framework of these contacts there is an exchange of leading experience in organizing production and developing socialist competition. International socialist competition has become a notable phenomenon of our time. In our country and the other CEMA countries now, the leading collectives are undertaking to mark the next congresses of the communist and workers parties with labor successes and with efficient completion of joint deliveries on schedule and to an improved standard of technical performance.

Of course, the effect of production cooperation is largely determined by the correct selection of its priorities. The CEMA Executive Committee has instructed its sectorial organs and the relevant international economic organizations to initiate on a priority basis the joint development and organization of the specialized and shared production of new, promising complexes of machinery and articles determining technical progress and high efficiency in several types of production of paramount importance to the CEMA countries in the next few years. They include a system of machinery and mechanical equipment reducing the use of manual labor, including program-controlled automated manipulators (robots); powerful stripping machinery; equipment ensuring economical expenditure of fuel and energy; a system of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the food industry on the basis of advanced manufacturing methods; highly productive precious metal working and casting equipment; and progressive articles for general machine building purposes.

The CEMA countries have already begun the implementation of socialist economic integration along these avenues. Thus, reciprocal deliveries of computer equipment in this 5-year plan will approximately double to total R15 billion. With a view to supplying the CEMA countries with robot technology, in March 1980 an agreement was signed on multilateral scientific and technical cooperation for 1980-85. The agreement provides for the creation of robot-manipulators of modern design with high technical parameters.

To meet the requirements of the fraternal countries' fuel and energy sectors for high-output rotor complexes, proposals are being prepared for the specialization of their production in the GDR, the USSR, the CSSR and Romania. Broad international sharing is envisaged in the production of standardized models of automated manipulators, stacking cranes, automatic and electric loaders, and other equipment.

However, now that the top priority, paramount measures are being singled out for the solution of the strategic tasks of the fraternal parties' economic policy for the eighties, incomparably greater scope is required in the CEMA countries' cooperation on the production of and backup for the above-mentioned machinery and equipment systems. Quite clearly this is just a small part of the work which the CEMA countries must do to implement the long-term targeted cooperation programs. But this is an important matter and, it seems to me, specific paramount tasks subordinated to the single goal of the full transition of the CEMA countries' economies to intensive development lines should continue to be resolved consistently and purposefully within the CEMA framework.

It is useful to continue collective work on the improvement of the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures--the new form of multilateral joint planning activity which has given a good account of itself in the past 5-year plan. Above all it is a case of reinforcing the priority avenues of production specialization and sharing, particularly in machine building.

The coordinated plan for this 5-year plan should reflect measures to create new capacities and expand existing ones for specialized and particularly for shared production facilities; the CEMA countries' coordinated proposals on specific commodities for the international investment bank's credits for these measures; the coordinated earmarking of funds for the joint purchase of the necessary licenses in third countries; and the provision of materials, machinery and equipment in short supply for joint production facilities, within the framework of the coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures concerning scientific and technical cooperation and standardization. It would be expedient, in our view, to provide for a specific link with measures for specialization and sharing and the creation of the relevant production capacities.

Increasing significance is now attaching to the form of integration cooperation represented by the all-round exchange of economic management experience. This is determined by the urgent need for the CEMA countries' virtually simultaneous transition to intensive development lines, to the path of the most economic possible use of all types of production resources. It is easier to resolve this task in unison, assimilating the most effective forms and methods of economic management advanced by the practice of socialist building in different countries. Work on the exchange of leading experience in the CEMA organs is now being expanded and intensified. CEMA Executive Committee sessions have included a number of consultations on the main questions of the countries' economic policy in the eighties, which have provided a wealth of material.

The exchange of experience of specific forms and methods of enhancing social production efficiency is particularly worthy of attention. For instance, the fraternal countries are displaying great interest in the experience of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray party organizations in elaborating and introducing comprehensive systems for raising production efficiency--experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee. This is borne out in particular by the conference held in Donetsk of specialists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia, who familiarized themselves with this experience and came to the conclusion that it deserves profound study and dissemination.

Socialist economic integration is entering the life of the CEMA countries' community increasingly firmly and organically. This is natural, since it reliably serves the cause of the socioeconomic progress of each fraternal country and the strengthening of the might of all world socialism. The December (1980) meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact states stressed once again that the socialist countries advocate the further development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the coordination of plans in the interests of socialist and communist building, and the improvement of their peoples' material prosperity.

SOLTAN: BENEFITS FROM EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD022122 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The prospects of easing international tension are currently being discussed in many countries. Various opinions are expressed ranging from optimistic to alarming. Assertions have appeared to the effect that the policy of lessening international tension is, you see, a one-way street used by the Soviet Union to pursue its aims. These assertions are examined by our observer Yuriy Soltan. Here is what he writes:

The allegations are not new ones. Time and again they were used by persons who deliberately worked to aggravate the international situation. For isn't it absurd to count who wins more from a relaxation of tension? Actually, this is tantamount to asking who profits more from peace. But peace is equally essential to all peoples on earth. All men and women regardless of the social system they live in want to rid themselves of the fear of nuclear holocaust. However, the road to a lasting peace can be achieved only through easing international tension. The main point is that easing tension signifies overcoming the cold war and achieving normal relations between states. Easing tension means a readiness to resolve differences and disputes not by force, not by threats, not by brandishing weapons but through peaceful means at the negotiating table. Lessening international tensions involves trust and the ability to reckon with each other's legitimate interests. Nobody can lose if these principles are strictly adhered to in relations between states.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, when speaking at the Communist Party's 25th congress, emphasized that we do not conceal that we see in the process of easing tension the road towards creating more favorable conditions for peaceful, socialist and communist construction. This confirms that socialism and peace are indivisible. And when we are criticized for that one cannot help but think that those who are doing this are not certain whether capitalism can exist without resorting to aggression, brandishing weapons and encroaching on the independence and the interests of other peoples, said the Soviet leader.

It's certainly not by chance that the current allegations that the process of easing tension is a one-way street are being made precisely in Washington. The policy of lessening international tension hampers the plans of U.S. militarist circles, plans aimed at intensifying the nuclear arms race, at suppressing, now under the pretext of combatting terrorism, the national liberation movements, plans leading in the final round to nuclear confrontation. Therefore, yet another campaign to discredit the policy of easing tension has been launched in the United States. But the policy of relaxing tension has roots so deep that they can hardly be removed from the life of the international community. The policy of relaxing tension has long captured the minds of the popular masses, proved its useful role for everybody and convincingly shown that there is no alternative to it.

FURTHER ON SECOND STAGE OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

Ilichev Interview

LD021351 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Jan 81 p 7

[Pablo Sebastian interview with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister and chief of Soviet delegation to Madrid CSCE conference Leonid Ilichev: "Continuation of CSCE depends on Results of Madrid Meeting"--date, place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, what will the new U.S. administration's stance at the conference be? Do you believe that President Reagan's representatives will wish to reopen the report on human rights and Afghanistan?

Answer: The policy which President Reagan's new administration will pursue is a riddle or unknown quantity for many people. Thus far they have made no official statement on this matter. It would be reasonable for the central discussions in the second stage to be confined to discussion of the proposals put forward and for there to be no return to the topics of the previous stage, which has been concluded.

Question: Will France's and Poland's proposals on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament be at the center of the policy discussions during this stage of the CSCE conference?

Answer: I believe that the convening in Madrid of a conference on military detente and disarmament is in fact the central topic of the discussions which are now beginning. It is true that the proposals of France and Poland are important, but those put forward by Yugoslavia and Sweden must not be forgotten, either. At present, there are major differences among the texts which have been outlined; perhaps a symbiosis which would include everybody's interests should be achieved.

In our opinion, a realistic and democratic compromise which would include everybody's interests and in which no state would be disadvantaged should be reached, and this is the matter to be negotiated. In our opinion, it would be a success for this compromise to be reached around the proposal put forward by Poland, which has the Soviet Union's support.

Question: Would the USSR be in agreement with convening a conference concerning solely confidence-building measures affecting the whole of Europe, as France proposes?

Answer: This would be a very different proposal. We want a conference which, apart from the confidence-building measures, will include the issue of military disarmament, affecting conventional and nuclear weapons. With respect to the idea of extending the confidence-building measures to the Urals, as France wishes, our answer is "no", because this would entail an imbalance, the entire territory of the USSR being included and the entire territory of the United States and Canada being left outside this agreement.

Question: Would you be prepared to accept further confidence-building measures, enlarging the present framework of the Helsinki agreements?

Answer: Yes, of course. Moreover, we have specific ideas on this which we will set out in the discussions, although I reiterate that we will not accept extending these measures solely to the USSR and not to the United States and Canada. I believe that progress can be achieved on this issue, just as in others at the conference. In fact no protests about the implementation of the confidence-building measures agreed in Helsinki have occurred at the Madrid meeting.

"We Come With Greatest Desire To Cooperate"

Question: There are two applications for holding a further CSCE conference--those of Romania and Belgium. What is the USSR's stance?

Answer: We cannot express an opinion now on the continuation of the conference since, in our opinion, this continuation depends on the results achieved at the Madrid meeting. However, if the results are positive, we will support the invitation extended by Romania. As far as the delegation of the Soviet Union is concerned, I can say that we come to Madrid with the greatest desire to cooperate in order to achieve important results and to ensure that Spain's capital is linked with the detente process. We believe that the moment is very important for making progress in this direction, especially in light of the tensions which have arisen in the last few months.

Hopes for 'Businesslike' Talks

LD021559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin dispatch: "Justifying Europe's Hopes"]

[Text] Madrid--The meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has resumed in Madrid. The Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital is once more attracting the attention of the broad world public. By 11 February the meeting participants must complete discussion of the proposals submitted and then begin to elaborate a final document. The results of the meeting will determine its place in history and its role in deepening the detente process on the continent.

Let us recall that there are about 90 proposals awaiting the delegations' attention. Many of them are aimed at resolving the cardinal question on which the strengthening of peace and security in Europe depends--the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent. The idea of the need to call a conference on disarmament and military detente has become firmly entrenched in the European peoples' consciousness and this is evidenced by the fact that six countries have submitted proposals on this. It is indisputable that the proposal by Poland submitted on behalf of the Warsaw Pact member countries is of paramount significance among them.

The great value of this proposal is that it conceives of this conference as a forum where the most diverse measures could be examined and agreed and the views and aspirations of all member countries could be reflected. The principle of nondetriment to the security of all states, which is the basis of the Polish proposal, makes it acceptable to all who are interested in strengthening peace on the continent. Adopting this proposal, as many delegations observe, would ensure the meeting's real success.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, as is known, have advocated a businesslike and constructive character for the Madrid meeting from the very beginning. In defiance of the facts, Western propaganda has tried to present matters in a totally different light, maintaining that we have lost interest in the Helsinki Final Act. But the whole course of the work in the Palace of Congresses has evidenced the opposite: While attaching paramount significance to the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are advocating positive solutions to all sections of the Final Act.

It is important now for the second stage of the Madrid meeting to proceed in a businesslike atmosphere and to be completed successfully. There is no doubt that this will be helped by the socialist countries' clear principled stance and also by the sense of responsibility for the continuation of the process begun in Europe after Helsinki which a number of West European states' delegations are displaying. The peoples of Europe have a vital interest in this.

UN GROUP TO GATHER DATA ON ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR DRIVE

LD021135 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 3

[Sergey Pomerantsev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Tel Aviv's Nuclear Appetite"]

[Text] A special group of experts has been created at the UN headquarters charged with the task of gathering data on Israel's nuclear arms and presenting it to the General Assembly's next session. Despite the veil of secrecy in which Tel Aviv has shrouded its investigations in this sphere, the Zionists' desire to possess nuclear weapons has long been no secret. Reports causing alarm among the world public appear increasingly frequently in the Western press. Thus a year ago the U.S. magazine PROGRESSIVE wrote: "Israel has the necessary technology, and although it is not usually regarded as a member of the nuclear club it almost certainly is."

It is not difficult to imagine the possible consequences of Israel's acquiring its own nuclear potential. The whole world knows its aggressive aims. Although in the grip of a severe economic crisis, Tel Aviv is spending vast sums on maintaining and improving its military machine, which is used to implement the expansionist schemes of Israel's hawks and for aggressive acts against Arab countries. The combination of nuclear arms and the all-around support given to the Zionists by U.S. imperialism is sure to increase their expansionist appetite and exacerbate the already tense situation in the Near East.

For this reason the Un General Assembly has persistently urged all states to halt all cooperation with Israel in this sphere and has soundly condemned its attempts to develop, acquire and maintain nuclear weapons and also the testing of such weapons or their import into the Near East region. The creation of a special group within the United Nations is a reflection of the concern of the peoples in this region and of the peace-loving public worldwide at this manifestation of Tel Aviv's dangerous ambitions.

MATYASH VIEWS TASKS OF FORTHCOMING ECOSOC SESSION

LD030008 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 2 Feb 81

["To Contribute To Peace and Social Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes: The U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will begin its organisational session on February 3 at the U.N. headquarters at New York. The session will be attended by representatives of 54 U.N.-member states which are members of the ECOSOC, including the Soviet Union.

The ECOSOC is facing urgent issues, like elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequality in the international economic relations and in the international trade, the assurance of national sovereignty over natural resources, the need to put restraints on the predatory activities of foreign monopoly capital and above all of multinational companies. A major item on ECOSOC's agenda is the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, and completion of the process of decolonisation. In this connection it may be recalled that towards the end of last year the world community of nations marked the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the historic declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the United Nations at the initiative of the Soviet Union.

The USSR and other socialist countries regard the ECOSOC as an instrument of peace and of raising the well-being of the peoples. This position is in line with the U.N. Charter and the decisions of the organisation which in its resolutions reaffirmed that peace and security, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, detente and elimination of colonialism constitute an important prerequisite for the international economic cooperation. In appraising the activities of the Economic and Social Council as well as of other principal specialised U.N. organs, the Soviet Union above all proceeds from the assumption that the relaxation of international tensions, and freeing mankind from the scourge of war create objective prerequisites for implementing effective measures which may put an end to the arms race and thus complement the political detente with military. This would, doubtless, contribute to releasing the means needed for the socio-economic development of all, including developing countries.

On the whole, the work of the council in the current year will be pursued under the sign of the growing recognition of the need for restructuring international economic relations with account for legitimate aspirations of the developing states so as to extend the process of eliminating colonialism on to the economic sphere, to put an end to neo-colonialist exploitation and to help the newly liberated states in a brief period to overcome their economic backwardness--the grim heritage of the colonial epoch. In the discharge of these responsibilities the ECOSOC will meet with full understanding and support of the Soviet Union which has been a consistent champion of curbing the arms race and consolidating the process of detente as the necessary prerequisites for the assurance of peace and social progress in the interests of all peoples.

TALKS BETWEEN REAGAN, CHON TU-HWAN VIEWED

LD031026 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb, TASS--The United States is going to continue rendering all-round support to the repressive South Korean regime, regarding it as one of its main strategic "strongholds" in Asia and the Pacific region. This is the main result of the talks, held here between United States President Ronald Reagan and the visiting Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

Their joint communique points out that both sides reaffirmed their allegiance to the treaty between the United States and South Korea on so-called "mutual defence" of 1954, which essentially made South Korea a place d'armes of the American military in the Far East. President Reagan stated, the communique stressed, that the United States had no plans for the withdrawal of American military units from the Korean Peninsula. The United States undertook to continue facilitating the military buildup of the Seoul regime, pledging to supply arms and industrial equipment for strengthening the defence potential of South Korea.

Observers assess this position as a direct pointer indicating that the new American administration resolved finally to bury the widely publicized plans for a gradual withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea, announced by the Carter administration in 1977.

The warm welcome accorded by official Washington to the stranglers of freedom in South Korea, sparked off a vigorous protest by the American public. These days, demonstrations are being staged outside the White House and the dictator's residence, denouncing Washington's support for the bloody dictator, calling for an end to crude United States intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea and other countries, to the fanning of military psychosis.

ENVOY REMOVAL SIGNALS SWITCH IN SALVADORAN POLICY

LD021638 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig decided to relieve of his duties the U.S. Ambassador to Salvador Robert White. In the words of the New York TIMES, this decision heralds "a new policy" on the part of the United States vis-a-vis Central America. In Salvador, Ambassador White actively pursued the policy of the former President Carter and participated in working out the programme for an earlier resumption of U.S. military aid to the junta to which the U.S. administration gave military aid worth over 10 million dollars. But in the view of the new administration, his efforts proved insufficient to suppress the broadening people's liberation movement and that is why the administration so unceremoniously and ostentatiously dismissed the ambassador.

White's dismissal should thus be (?regarded as) a signal of a switch over to a policy of a more unceremonious interference by the United States in Salvador's internal affairs, to organizing a direct intervention in order to shore up the pro-American placemen in that country.

American aircraft are now delivering to Salvador large consignments of weapons for the junta and the U.S. propaganda has toughened its stand against the people's forces fighting to overthrow the military junta. The crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the junta, and of the mercenaries and terrorists aiding it, are passed off by the U.S. press as "law-enforcement measures".

Washington is interfering in Salvador in line with the new political concept which declares to be "terrorist" any struggle of the peoples for their political and economic independence and democracy.

A process of in depth changes is now sweeping the whole of Latin America. The peoples of the continent are attempting to break out of the stranglehold of the American economic and political independence, to get rid of local oligarchies in the service of U.S. monopolies. The ruling circles of the United States always strove to nip in the bud the popular movements in the Latin American continent, masking their international banditry by a policy of "protecting U.S. vital interests". Today this brigandage is being stepped up under the guise of the slogan of "fighting terrorism."

SOLDATOV: ANTI-IRANIAN CAMPAIGN IN U.S. CONTINUES

LD021643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "On the Previous Wave--The United States Fans the Anti-Iranian Campaign"]

[Text] New York--The former U.S. hostages have returned to the United States. They are presently at the West Point Military Academy in New York State. It was here that the diplomats and service personnel of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran met their friends and relatives for the first time.

One can understand the feelings of people who have been held hostage for over 14 months. It is not hard to image what their relatives have endured. The questions are being provoked by another matter--the aspiration to use the return of the Tehran Embassy staff to launch an anti-Iranian campaign in the United States and inflame chauvinist sentiments.

Although officially only doctors and "special" personnel have had access to the former hostages thus far, the U.S. newspapers, television and radio are full of material on their stay in Tehran. The main theme of this material has been the problems experienced by the hostages and the Iranians' harsh treatment of them. The names of the people who experienced this harsh treatment are not always indicated, but their "disgust" with Iran and the Iranians is invariably stressed. Calls resound for the "punishment" of Iran and to compel it to pay for the "humiliation" suffered by the United States. The newspapers and television freely publish such utterances.

The San Francisco EXAMINER, which belongs to the newspaper magnate Hearst, made an open call "to punish Iran very severely." "The present regime there must be strangled in the vice of an economic blockade," the newspaper writes. "We must sell them nothing and buy nothing from them." Hearst is appealing to the U.S. administration to exert more decisive pressure on other countries in demanding that they join in the sanctions.

Certain congressmen are demanding that the U.S.-Iranian agreement be torn up and that Iran not be paid the "ransom." In a letter to President R. Reagan Senator DeConcini wrote in particular that "it is important to state clearly that the United States is not legally bound by the agreement concluded by the previous administration." Former U.S. President R. Nixon made a similar statement. Member of the House of Representatives Findley submitted a resolution which declared the U.S.-Iranian agreement null and void. Other legislators are also demanding the annulment of this agreement.

U.S. politicians frequently juggle the facts. This is the case with talk of the "ransom," too. The U.S.-Iranian agreement speaks of returning only a part of the Iranian assets frozen in the United States to their actual owner. The agreement envisages the Iranian side's discharging all the loans which U.S. banks made to the shah. Several billion dollars belonging to Iran have remained in U.S. banks to pay for possible lawsuits.

The anti-Iranian campaign launched in the United States in connection with the former hostages' return leads one to serious thought. A U.S. journalist, D. Oberdorfer, recently noted that the most striking aspect of the hostages story and Washington's reaction to it is the enormous discrepancy between the scale of the events and the scale of their consequences. Although a few dozen Americans were threatened, the author writes, "the seizure of the hostages never presented a threat to the United States itself."

Washington frequently uses different yardsticks in cases concerning the fate of U.S. citizens. Quite recently, for example, rightwing extremists killed eight Americans in El Salvador. There were three nuns among the eight. In this instance the U.S. reaction amounted to a formal protest, and the Carter administration soon resumed the arms deliveries to the junta. The U.S. mass media did not even try to explain who had committed these murders or why. It was quite obvious that Washington did not want to draw attention to the Americans' tragic fate.

The U.S. ruling elite treated the seizure of the U.S. hostages in Iran completely differently. This fact was exploited to implement long-term imperialist plans. The Washington administration quickly picked up the theme which first rang out in the ABC-TV newscast: "The United States and every American have been taken hostage." Thus the nature of the reaction to the event, which at that time could probably still have been settled, was immediately defined. An atmosphere of hysteria was created in the United States and chauvinist feelings were vigorously inflamed.

The Carter administration rapidly took "practical" steps. A powerful U.S. naval formation comprising two aircraft carriers and marine subunits was moved into the Persian Gulf. The establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] was accelerated. The Pentagon and the State Department began urgent negotiations with a number of countries on establishing new military bases. Overall military expenditure was increased. U.S. imperialism pushed on with the implementation of its age-old plans of ensuring military control over the sources of strategic raw materials and the means of access to them.

J. Carter also used the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for his personal aims. "Clothing himself in the national flag," as the newspapers wrote, Carter tried to ensure his own reelection in the presidential poll.

The U.S. mass media played a sinister role in aggravating the U.S.-Iranian conflict and in creating a crisis atmosphere. Each day reports on the "hostages situation" were published and broadcast by the large-circulation newspapers, television--which plays an exceptionally large part in molding U.S. public opinion--and radio. From the television screens and the pages of newspapers and magazines eminent U.S. observers called for the "punishment" of Iran and the use of military force against it. The impression was created that not much worthy of attention was happening in the world. According to the estimate of Prof W. Adams, the volume of Iran reporting in the three main U.S. television companies' news programs increased 400 to 500 percent last year in comparison with previous years. Such blanket coverage of one event is not just the result of the mass media's initiative and their predilection for sensation. The newspapers, television and radio were pursuing the line of White House policy.

Now that the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has returned to the United States it would seem that opportunities have also emerged for normal dialogue between Washington and Tehran. But, as before, the United States is fanning hysteria. "There can be no question of normal relations with Iran," the New York DAILY NEWS frankly declares. The newspaper is calling for a strong military "fist" to be set up directly in the Persian Gulf. In the newspaper's words, the RDF would be the basis of this fist, while a part of the U.S. forces stationed in West Germany could be transferred to the region to reinforce it as necessary. C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has also spoken in favor of employing military force against Iran.

By all accounts, these calls are not going unheeded. The helicopter carrier Tarawa, carrying a subunit of Marines, is now sailing to join the U.S. squadron cruising off Iran's shores. The newspapers also report that a special squadron of 28 B-52 bombers has been set up in the United States. A Pentagon employee states that the squadron will take to the air if it becomes clear that it has become necessary "to repulse a military threat to the Persian Gulf's oil deposits."

The United States clearly intends to continue the campaign of military and economic pressure on Iran. The ballyhoo over the hostages, who are now former hostages, is one ingredient of that campaign.

REACTION TO HOSTAGES SHOWS FAILURE TO LEARN LESSON

LD021705 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobyshev "Commentators' Opinion": "Hostages"]

[Text] The 52 U.S. citizens, usually called "hostages," who were under arrest in Iran for over 14 months have finally been released. This news was welcomed with satisfaction in our country--which is normal and natural. This reaction stems from the humanity of our philosophy and, accordingly of the Soviet state's policy. The USSR has firmly upheld from the very first the view that the seizure of the "hostages" was counter to the norms of international law and that, the sooner this incident was closed on a basis acceptable to the United States and Iran, the better.

However, throughout the conflict caused by the "hostages" Washington official circles asserted that the Soviet Union was putting every obstacle in the way of their release and could think only of how to set Iran as firmly as possible against the United States. Yet when we say today that we welcome the "hostages" release, the U.S. authorities call us "hypocrites." Why? Because we do not approve of the actions of the U.S. leaders, who are most to blame for this problem's arising at all.

A few sharp words could be said about some U.S. demarches and statements. We will not do that. If only in order not to ascend to the level of Iranian-U.S. polemics, in the course of which one side calls the other "Satan" or "the devil." The other, in turn, publicly declares its adversaries to be "barbarians," "savages" and "murderers." Let us try to investigate the crux of the matter unemotionally, relying on facts alone.

Let us begin with the fact that immediately after the outbreak of this conflict the Soviet Union straightforwardly defined its attitude toward it. Through USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and at other official levels, notably in the course of numerous contacts with the Americans themselves. It has always been stated that, irrespective of our sympathies for the Iranian revolution, we could not regard as lawful the arrest of personnel at U.S. institutions in Iran.

The same approach pervaded the commentaries published in the Soviet press. Let us recall in particular the thunder and lightning hurled in certain Iranian circles over NEDELYA's publication of an article by the eminent Soviet commentator A. Bovin under the headline "With the Saber and the Koran." A. Bovin explained most thoroughly that our country did not approve of the excesses accompanying the Iranian revolution, including the holding of U.S. employees and the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. For these excesses are in flagrant contradiction with the ideals of the Iranian revolution.

The "hostages" were not prisoners taken during fighting. They were arrested without substantiated charges. We remember how, when the breakthrough had already come in the terrible war and it was coming to an end, columns of German prisoners of war were driven along Moscow's Sadovoye Koltso [inner beltway]. Many of them were probably to blame for the deaths of our fathers, brothers and fellow countrymen. But they were prisoners of war. They advanced through a human corridor. Our people stood with grim faces, with gritted teeth and clenched fists, but no one allowed himself to spit in the face of a defenseless, fallen enemy. This was the established custom in Russia and has been all the more so in our time, the Soviet time. Those who allow themselves to accuse us of gloating over the dramatic fate of the U.S. "hostages" are not so much insulting Soviet people as demonstrating ignorance and their own arbitrary, not to say, low approach to moral values.

The protracted odyssey of the "hostages" is now being presented as the sensation of the century, and the fact that they have been released has overshadowed and utterly obscured everything else. Yet the story of the "hostages" is only an episode. True, a humiliating one for the Americans' national pride, but still only an episode. An episode like, for instance, Brzezinski's imposing telegrams to U.S. Ambassador Sullivan in Tehran, at the height of the Iranian revolution, demanding that the ambassador immediately shoot the troublemakers and drown in blood the Iranians' demonstrations against the shah's regime. Or the episode connected with the failed U.S. armed incursion into Iran, which got stuck in the sands....

But the 25 years of violence which the United States perpetrated in that proud and ancient country, from the CIA's overthrow of Mossadeq's lawful government in Iran in 1953 to the Iranian people's overthrow of the regime of Washington's puppet-shah were not an episode. The Iranians will never forget that period of their history, pervaded by the violation of everything they held sacred, by acts of injustice and all sorts of humiliations and the unscrupulous plunder of their national resources. If the U.S. leaders reduce those unforgettable 25 years to the "hostages" problem alone, that means they have understood nothing and have failed to draw any lessons from the now vast dimensions of the failure of U.S. policy in Iran and indeed throughout the region. That means that new failures await them in other regions where they are continuing to behave as though the rest of the world were hostage to the United States' selfish prosperity.

While we are pleased about the release of the "hostages," we do not conceal the fact that even now there is much in Washington's intentions and actions which puts us on our guard. For instance, the fact that the "hostages" have scarcely been released, yet the United States is already making it understood that it may review the conditions under which the former administration made the "deal" with Tehran. What does that mean? And then: A little over a year ago Washington announced that the arrest of the 52 Americans forced the United States to establish a temporary military presence in the Persian Gulf region. The "hostages" have been released but Washington has not only voiced no readiness to withdraw its armada but has essentially applied for the legalization of its permanent presence there. Some of the "hostages" are openly accusing the Carter administration of exploiting them as a tool to achieve certain political and military goals. Can we see the present fanning of hysteria in the United States on the pretext of the "hostages" problem as an attempt to continue this game? Leading U.S. circles openly state now that one of the main lessons which the United States should draw for itself is the increasing, all-round buildup of military might.

Wise men say that evil is above all lack of enlightenment. When correct conclusions are not drawn from obvious lessons--hurtful, painful, even agonizing lessons--then this attests not to mere lack of enlightenment but to blindness paving a direct path to new, even more tragic failures.

CANADIAN MINISTER'S U.S. PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD312040 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan, TASS--Talks have been held here between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Canadian Minister for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

Upon their completion Mark MacGuigan told a press conference that apart from questions pertaining to bilateral relations, much attention has been devoted to East-West relations, in the first place, relations with the Soviet Union.

Contrary to the known facts, the Canadian minister claimed that the Soviet Union threatens Poland. He again reiterated the American-Canadian allegations in connection with the events in Afghanistan and was actually trying to justify the armed invasions by bandit detachments equipped with foreign, including American weapons, from Pakistan's territory in violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty.

CONTINUING 'OUTRAGE' OF POLOVCHAK CASE NOTED

LD022346 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 2 Feb 81

["Outrage Upon the Polovchaks Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The American authorities are continuing their outrages upon the family of Soviet citizens, the Polovchaks, trying to prevent their reunification and return home. The session of the Court of Appeals in Chicago to examine the court decision, which was passed in summer last year by the court for the cases of persons under age, and which was aimed at "legalizing" the abduction of the 13-year-old son from the Polovchaks, and then appealed against, is endlessly postponed. The family are receiving threats in order to force them to give up their intention to return to the Soviet Union. Crude attempts are made at instigating a quarrel between the husband and wife. The teachers are treating slightly the six-year-old Misha, the little son of the Polovchaks, at the American school where he goes.

The family are in serious financial trouble. The administration of the hospital, where Polovchak's wife works as a charwoman, threatens to dismiss her under the pretext that she does not know English. Polovchak himself lost the job of an unskilled labourer at a steel mill already several months ago.

There is no doubt that the outrages upon the Polovchaks is a deliberate anti-Soviet provocation, which has been staged by the U.S. authorities at the time of the Helsinki spirit. This is seen at least from the fact that right after the son was abducted from the Polovchaks, the U.S. State Department got directly involved into that "case", and it was in agreement with it that the 13-year-old child was granted "political asylum."

It is clear to any unbiased person that at this age children simply have no idea of what "political asylum" is. At hand is a crude arbitrary act against Soviet citizens in violation of all laws and basic human rights. The attempts, which are made to strip the Polovchaks of their right of parents, are totally unfounded juridically, run counter to the standards of humanism and morality, and directed at undermining the institution of the family.

The point at issue is actually interference by the government and judicial authorities into a purely family situation, a TASS correspondent was told on the phone by lawyer of the Polovchaks Richard Mondel, who defends their interests in court. On the side of that family are all laws, including those of the United States. R. Mondel stressed that he regards as "inappropriate" the attempts, which are being made to impart a political character to the "case" of the Polovchaks.

YEGOROV: U.S. GIVES SHELTER TO 'AIR PIRATES'

LD301614 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Giving Shelter to the Criminals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States continues giving shelter in its territory to two air pirates, the Brazinskis, father and son, despite the Soviet Union's repeated demands for the extradition of the bandits who committed a crime in the USSR's territory.

The two terrorists are known to have hijacked a Soviet civil plane AN-24 which was on a regular flight from Batumi to Sukhumi, by means of firearms on October 15, 1970, killed the air hostess, and heavily wounded several members of the crew. Then they forced the crew to land the plane on a Turkish airfield.

In Turkey the pirates went off with an unjustifiably mild punishment. In August 1976 they found themselves in U.S. territory and ensconced themselves here.

Over these years the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Soviet Embassy in Washington have repeatedly stated resolute protests. The members of the Soviet plane's crew addressed directly the then President Carter. As a result of the demarches the U.S. authorities nevertheless did not venture to grant "official political asylum" to the Brazinskis and even formally instituted proceedings in 1977 with a view to expelling them from the USA. On the other hand, bills on granting the bandits permanent asylum in the USA were introduced in Congress.

In reply to the TASS correspondent's recent inquiry, a spokesman of the State Department's press section delivered a statement which recognizes the illegality of the Brazinskis' stay in the USA and says that the U.S. Government intends to deport them. However, despite the official statements here about intentions to combat air piracy, in actual fact the disgraceful story of the Brazinskis has been dragging on for the fifth year already.

AP CITED ON 'GLOBAL SHIELD-81' EXERCISES

LD021549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Saber Rattling: Major Military Maneuvers in United States"]

[Text] New York, 28 Jan--As AP has reported, the U.S. Strategic Air Command [SAC] has embarked on its "biggest, most comprehensive exercises." Taking part are more than 100,000 servicemen and 800 combat aircraft deployed in various regions of the United States and on the Pacific island base on Guam. Subunits of the naval forces, the Marine Corps, the Air Force reserve and the U.S. National Guard will also take part in the maneuvers.

A spokesman for SAC stated that the aim of the exercises is to test SAC's ability to operate in an emergency. He noted that in the course of the maneuvers, which will last 20 days under the codename "Global Shield-81," more than 400 aircraft will take to the air simultaneously from American airfields, mainly B-52 and FB-111 bombers. Bombers and missile crews will be given order to simulate attacks on "enemy targets." According to the SAC spokesman, in the course of the maneuvers there will also be several launches of Minuteman ICBM's from the U.S. Air Force base at Vandenberg (California) to a "target area in the Pacific."

Local observers draw attention to the fact that the "Global Shield-81" maneuvers coincide with the ballyhoo created in the United States over the American strategic forces' so-called "vulnerability" in the face of "growing Soviet military might." The American press also notes that the SAC exercises are taking place at a time when the U.S. military-industrial complex is stepping up the campaign for the speediest production and deployment of the MX mobile ICBM system and other missile systems, for the revival of plans to produce the sophisticated B-1 strategic bomber and for the creation of other types of nuclear missile weapons.

All this emphasizes the provocative and extremely dangerous nature of the current "biggest, most comprehensive exercises in strategic readiness," as the U.S. Strategic Air Command describes them.

JIANG QING PRC TRIAL 'PRELUDE FOR PURGE'

LD282016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 28 Jan 81

["The Trial Has Ended, the Problems Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (TASS)--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

As has already been reported, the special PRC court has passed sentence on the case of the 10 political and military figures of Mao Zedong's immediate entourage. "Chief members of the counterrevolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing" have been found guilty of crimes committed during the Cultural Revolution, which took the form, as has been officially announced, of carrying out mass repressions against party and state leaders, workers of cadres and the popular masses, of attempts to seize power, to kill Mao Zedong, to start an armed revolt in Shanghai, and so forth.

The court's material and reports on the trial in the Chinese press stressed in every way that the accused are guilty not of making "mistakes of line and of political course," but only of "criminal offenses." Neither prosecutor nor judges set themselves the aim of elucidating the real sources and reasons for the Cultural Revolution--that greatest tragedy of the Chinese people. The intent was, having ascribed responsibility for all the crimes and excesses of the Cultural Revolution to those on trial, to protect Mao Zedong together with all the truths and untruths. The so-called "criminal trial" was resolving a purely political task--to rescue and renovate Maoism as the basis of the antipeople domestic policy and hegemonist foreign policy still being conducted by Beijing.

However, it has not been possible to implement this scenario. The material which has become public has confirmed once again and quite obviously the sinister nature of the Cultural Revolution, has demonstrated the mass character of the repressions which swept China in that period, and has exposed the dirty tricks and unprincipled nature of the unending internecine struggle for power within the Chinese leadership. The trial was itself, if we are to be precise, a continuation of this struggle. Scores were settled during it between political groups which occupied different poles during the Cultural Revolution, between those who were advanced by it and its victims. Statements that following the trial of the "10" a situation of "unity and cohesion," "stability," "legality" and "democracy" is supreme in China are nothing but words, for the trial was not the finale, but a prelude for a purge in the state apparatus and party which may affect millions.

RENMIN RIBAO, on the day following the announcement of the sentence, called in a leading article for "good use to be made of the experience of the present trial," "firm struggle and blows against the class enemies," who "are inciting and provoking unrest." As foreign correspondents report from Beijing, quoting Chinese sources, that in several parts of the country there have recently been "political demonstrations," "disorders have arisen," there are "open acts against party leadership," and "some people are preparing for the start of a "second cultural revolution." Calls are appearing in the Chinese press "to rise up in decisive struggle against the activity of antiparty and criminal elements."

In the near future trials are due to start against a series of adherents of the "groupings" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. On the admission of the Chinese press these trials will be conducted on the model of the court case which has ended in Beijing. Broad purges are planned in China among members of the party and key workers. China is still, as before, faced with a multiplicity of unsolved socioeconomic problems engendered by Maoism.

The court case in Beijing has ended, the tension in the country remains.

JAPANESE TV INTERVIEWS AMBASSADOR POLYANSKIY

OW020538 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy by NHK commentator Hideo Yamamuro--videotaped 28 January at the USSR Embassy in Tokyo, Polyanskiy remarks in Russian with superimposed Japanese translations]

[Text] [Question] First of all, let me ask you about U.S.-Soviet relations. The latest international situation is said to be characterized by the frequent occurrence of a multitude of local or regional conflicts. The East-West relationship is still believed to be the cornerstone of world peace. However, as you know, the world is said to have plunged into a second cold war era, and U.S.-Soviet relations appear to have soured considerably. President Reagan has made his appearance, and the United States is trying to further strengthen its military power. Under these circumstances, does the Soviet Union not have a plan to mend its relations with the United States or to do something to bring about detente once again? That is the first question I would like to ask you.

[Answer] As you say, from the late 1970's to the 1980's the issue of war and peace, which is an issue of prime importance in the present world, was created in international relations. In other words, we can say that a complicated political struggle between the forces for detente, which respect peace and national self-determination, and the militarist aggressor forces has been escalating. In this situation the Soviet Union has invariably pursued policies for achieving peace. Of course, the question of defending world peace and creating a wholesome political environment depends on how U.S.-Soviet relations develop. Therefore, the Soviet Union wants to do everything in its power to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

The responsibility for U.S.-Soviet relations being complicated does not lie with us. There seem to be various arguments in the United States over the question of what sort of foreign policy the Reagan administration should pursue. As far as we are concerned, we hope that sound judgment will prevail in the long run.

If the United States takes a constructive approach with regard to the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations and international issues of urgency, we are ready to examine it.

[Question] According to what you say, Mr Ambassador, the Soviet Union is the only peace-keeping force and the United States is an aggressor force. However, from the viewpoint of the Western world, in the so-called detente age in the 1970's only the Soviet Union strengthened its military might by spending a huge amount of money. It is suspected that the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union was reversed during that period. Some even question if there was not a difference between the Soviet Union and the United States in their view of so-called detente. What do you think of this argument about detente?

[Answer] The view of the West as you mentioned, or the opinion which is artificially created and incited by some circles in the West even now, is basically mistaken. The Soviet Union believes that the detente policy is in the basic interest of all nations. One of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy is to promote peaceful coexistence and establish cooperative relations--neither conflicts nor wars--among the countries having different social systems.

We hope that, despite conspiracies by the enemy of peace to undermine or get rid of detente, the detente policy will be revived as a policy necessary among countries.

I completely agree with the following view expressed by General Secretary Brezhnev: Since detente is a goal achieved jointly by all peace-loving countries, we should not allow the outrageous imperialist forces to destroy that goal.

[Question] You say that the imperialists have destroyed detente. But, frankly, we believe that the present international tension was created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Karmal regime, which exists in Kabul now, is a regime brought in by the Soviet Union, and the Afghan guerrillas who are fighting now are not so-called stooges of the United States but really Afghan nationalists who have risen up. Thinking this way, we cannot but conclude that the destruction of detente was triggered by the Soviet side. Mr Ambassador, how do you explain the invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] Let me first say that I cannot agree with what you have just said. I say so because the essence of the Afghanistan incident does not lie in a Soviet invasion. In compliance with Afghanistan's request, the Soviet Union sent in a limited number of troops. It was not a Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, the allegation linking the Afghan incident to the complication and deterioration of the international situation is a sheer fabrication.

Long before the Afghan incident occurred, decisions and actions had been taken to complicate the international situation. I mean to say that the Carter administration started it with the aim of changing the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and putting the United States in a superior position. It is needless to say what this U.S. view is and what concrete actions U.S. allies took.

[Question] I would like to ask you about the Polish question next. In our opinion, the Polish situation is very tense. The so-called Solidarity trade union in Poland, in our opinion, wants the government or the party to accept workers' views while keeping the socialist system intact and within that framework. It is unimaginable that the Union's movement is aimed at overthrowing the system itself. This notwithstanding, it has been reported frequently that the Soviet Union is encircling Poland with a huge number of troops and tanks. Frankly, we are very much worried about this.

[Answer] According to Polish leaders, the deterioration in the Polish social and economic situation in 1980 was caused by the failure to observe the law of socialist economy and to properly meet the people's demands. Because of this, a critical political process arose. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are providing comradely and internationalist assistance to the fraternal Polish people. The common view that describes the Soviet Union as concentrating troops and building up tension--as you just mentioned--is not correct.

A summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations was held last December. Participants in the meeting confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can depend on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact nations. The participants in the meeting also expressed the conviction that the Polish communists, working class and workers would be able to overcome their present difficulties and to continue traveling the socialist path.

[Question] I understand that the 26th party congress of the Soviet Union will be convened in February to deliberate on the 11th 5-Year Plan. As we see it, prospects for the Soviet economy in the coming 5-year period are rather subdued--or should I say restrained--compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan covering the past 5-year period. The question of agricultural output and other things lead us to believe that the Soviet economy is not running very well. Mr Ambassador, what do you think of the present economic situation of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I would first like to tell you that the Soviet Union is the country which carried out the world's first socialist revolution and which built a developed socialist society. The socialist society I am referring to is a society in which men do not exploit men and in which a basic principle is the constant upgrading of the material and cultural life of all the people and not just a limited number of people.

The Japanese media appear to be fond of reporting on difficulties facing the Soviet Union, but we do not have the slightest intention of concealing the difficulties facing our country. These difficulties are clearly noted in a document, issued by the party Central Committee prior to the 26th party congress, setting forth the basic direction of economic and social development; they are now being widely discussed in the Soviet Union.

The primary reason for these difficulties is that the industrial centers where coal, gas, oil and other resources are extracted had to be moved to Siberia because resources in the Soviet European region have started to diminish. As you are well aware, Siberia has no industrial foundation and is exposed to extremely severe climatic conditions. Because of these reasons, it is difficult and expensive to extract resources there.

There are also difficulties in the agricultural sector, but one reason was the unseasonable weather. A great deal of damage was caused by the unseasonable weather lasting as long as 3 years during the 10th 5-Year Plan period. This resulted in poor grain harvests. Despite this fact, during the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan the Soviet Union produced 200 million tons of grains annually which is unprecedented in Soviet history. I think that this is a great victory for the Soviet peasants.

Let me repeat this. Readjusting to economic difficulties is carried out to a certain extent during the drafting of plans, but the mere fact that the result is bad--which amounts to between 0.1 and 1 percent--would not bring any change to the basic policy of the Soviet Union. The development of the Soviet economy is progressing remarkably.

[Question] As you know, the present relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union is not very good. In our opinion, the main reason for the present awkward relations between the two countries lies in the question of the four northern islands. As we see it, this is the question that bothers the Japanese people the most in viewing our relations with the Soviet Union. We have often proposed to the Soviet side holding talks on this question, but the Soviet Union maintains that this is a question already resolved and that it is not an issue. If you insist on that position, we cannot get things done as we want, no matter how hard we may try to mend our relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is a big power and we think that you should acknowledge that fact and start holding talks with us. Mr Ambassador, what is your opinion regarding this question?

[Answer] The Soviet position on this question is quite clear. I am sure you know it very well. That is, there exists no territorial issue of any kind between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Soviet side has clarified this point over and over again and I do not think that it is necessary to waste our time talking about this question. I want to add that our basic attitude toward Japan will not change in the least.

We wish to develop Japanese-Soviet relations on the basis of good neighborliness, friendship, reciprocity and cooperation. We believe that the most important foundation for developing bilateral relations is realism. We want to work on the basis of this view.

[Question] You say that the Soviet Union has all along stated that there exists no territorial issue between Japan and the Soviet Union. But, if I remember correctly, when the then Prime Minister Tanaka met with General Secretary Brezhnev in 1973, a communique was issued saying that Japan and the Soviet Union would conclude a peace treaty after settling unresolved issues since World War II. General Secretary Brezhnev is said to have clearly vowed to Prime Minister Tanaka that the unresolved issues included the question of the northern territories. That is what we believe too. That is one thing.

Another thing is realism. You talk of realism but the Soviet Union always creates so-called reality--such as establishing military bases on the four islands at issue--and insists that we recognize it. Of course, we cannot recognize it. We think that the fact you insist we recognize a situation you have created causes the Japanese people to have anti-Soviet feelings. Frankly, we do not want to fight with the Soviet Union but wish to be friends with all our neighboring countries. As I said earlier, the Soviet Union is a big power and I want to ask you again if the Soviet Union cannot show some magnanimity in dealing with us and come to the negotiation table.

[Answer] First, I want to point out that there were cases in the past where erroneous reports were made about some of the negotiations conducted between Japan and the Soviet Union. Grossly untrue is the report that the Soviet Union told Prime Minister Tanaka that there was an unsettled territorial issue. From the statements made by the officials on both sides who attended the talks, one may infer that there were, and there could be, some unsettled problems between the two countries. However, no one can prove that there was a territorial issue among these unsettled problems. No one knows where the claim originated that there was an unsettled territorial issue.

There is no need to repeat it, but let me reiterate clearly that it is a fact that Soviet leaders have never made any promise concerning the so-called territorial issue, which has long been settled. We have no intention whatsoever of reconsidering our stand on this "issue."

As you, Mr Yamamuro, briefly said earlier, rumors are rife that the Soviet Union poses a threat to Japan. However, they are, I think, based on false information. Our Soviet Union is a peace-loving country and wishes to develop relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and reciprocity with Japan. We have never started war against Japan, and we do not intend to start one. To stir up clamoring about Soviet military threats will only encourage those forces that seek to exacerbate Japan-USSR relations. The Soviet Union is far from posing any threat. On the contrary, it is a neighbor who desires peace more ardently than anyone else.

[Question] Our view on this issue is entirely different from that of the Soviet Union, especially the stand you have just postulated. Our view and yours are so wide apart that it will be difficult to find a compromise. Finally, I am compelled to point out that in our opinion, the territorial issue poses a big obstacle to repairing the Japan-USSR relationship, which remains aggravated. I also want to bring up economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Despite this difficult territorial issue, Japan desires mutual economic assistance in the spirit of reciprocity and equality as much as the Soviet Union does. I would like to hear your excellency's opinion of the current Japan-USSR economic relationship.

[Answer] Japan-USSR economic cooperation has been developing with each passing year. Japan is not blessed with energy resources. On the other hand, the Soviet Union abounds with these resources. Especially, Siberia and the Far Eastern region are rich with resources such as petroleum, natural gas, coal, timber, iron ore, and nonferrous minerals. When the Baykal-Amur railway line is completed, the possibility of Japan and the Soviet Union cooperating in development of these resources will increase further.

Let me cite an example here. Recently, Deputy Trade Minister Shishkov visited Japan at the head of a Soviet delegation. A Japanese newspaper carried an interview with him. The Soviet delegation could find common language with the Japanese delegation on the question of supplying Sakhalin natural gas to Japan. As a result, the Soviet Union agreed to supply 3 million tons of liquefied natural gas to Japan each year beginning in 1985 or 1986. This agreement was a great success. It has raised the prospect of concluding a 20-year long-term agreement between the two countries. Does this not tell of the bright prospects for Japan-USSR economic cooperation?

The Soviet Union wishes from the bottom of its heart that the relationships between the two countries--in the political, cultural, scientific, technological and economic fields--will develop in an all-round way. Being optimists, we are looking forward to a bright future.

[Question] Thank you very much for this long interview.

[Answer] Thank you.

[Yamamuro] Because of the time allotted for this program, we have eliminated the portion of the interview which dealt with, among other things, the Middle East situation. On the subject of the Middle East situation, Ambassador Polyanskiy discussed General Secretary Brezhnev's proposal for making the Persian Gulf a neutral area, a proposal which he advanced when he visited India last December. On the Iran-Iraq war, he said the Soviet Union would remain neutral in the future as in the past.

As you might have noticed, Ambassador Polyanskiy gave the strong impression that he stood on firm principles and would never budge from them, even an inch. I felt that his conviction seems to be incomprehensible to us if we try to perceive it according to our own way of thinking. It was incomprehensible if it is measured by the Japanese yardstick. At the same time, we must admit that the Soviet Union has its own yardstick. If felt that in dealing in international relations in the future, we must proceed from the knowledge that the other side has its own yardstick just as we have our own; otherwise, we will encounter difficulties in handling them. With that impression, we left the Soviet Embassy.

SUPREME SOVIET CHAIRMEN EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK

LD291059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Reply Message"]

[Text] A letter from Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop, which sets out the Korea unification program put forward at the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress and envisaging the creation of a "confederative democratic republic of Korea," has been received by the Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben. The letter emphasizes that the implementation of this program will promote the normalization of the situation in Korea and will also contribute to the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The reply of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers notes that the Soviet people sympathize with the courageous struggle of the fraternal Korean people to overcome the artificial division of Korea and express solidarity with their practical efforts to achieve this aim. The main obstacle to accomplishing Korea's reunification is the presence in the south of the peninsula of American forces supporting the Seoul puppet clique with their bayonets.

The new DPRK proposals, the letter says, bear witness to the fact that the KWP and the republic's government are tirelessly seeking ways of solving the Korean people's vital problem--the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis with no external interference.

The letter shares the confidence that the peaceful unification of Korea will lead to the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and will contribute to the improvement of the situation in the Far East and to the strengthening of peace and good neighborliness in this region of the world. In turn, the more durable and reliable an Asian peace and security based on the joint efforts of the continent's states, the more easily and quickly Korea's unification can be attained.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the letter expresses support for the DPRK's new initiatives aimed at the achievement of this, the Korean people's cherished goal.

ENEMIES OF DRA 'USE RELIGION' TO ATTAIN OBJECTIVES

LD030004 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 2 Feb, TASS--The inhuman actions of counter-revolutionary elements against the Afghan people and the revolution are against the principles of Islam, said participants in the meeting of the representatives of clergy, and of the students of the ecclesiastical schools of the Province of Herat in western Afghanistan. They stated their readiness to take an active part in the struggle against the schemes of counter-revolution, and in building a new life. They voiced their resolute support for the policy of the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which accords with the aspirations of the Moslem working people of the country.

Member of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Berek Shafii, speaking at the meeting, denounced the mendacious nature of the propaganda waged by the enemies of the free and independent Afghanistan, who are using religion to try to attain their dirty objectives. U.S. imperialism and its allies--the Beijing hegemonists passing themselves off as defenders of Islam, are in effect trampling underfoot the rights of the Moslem working people of the region, training terrorists and sowing death in our country, he stressed.

DRA YOUTH OFFICIAL HOLDS BUDAPEST PRESS CONFERENCE

LD302340 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan, TASS--The situation in Afghanistan is returning to normalcy, ever broader strata of the population are exerting efforts towards building a new society, defending the gains of the April revolution, disclosing actions of Afghanistan's enemies, said Burhanuddin Giyasi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan. He spoke today in Budapest at a press conference that was held by the delegation of the Democratic Youth organisation of Afghanistan, now on a visit here.

Giyasi emphasized that in their struggle for further democratic transformations in the country, against designs of imperialist forces, the youth and the people of Afghanistan are not alone. They feel support of all those who cherish the cause of peace, social progress and national independence.

Speaking of the important tasks that the party set to the democratic youth of the country, Giyasi has said that these are to defend the gains of the April revolution, to foster the young people in the spirit of patriotism, and friendship with the Soviet Union which rendered the people of Afghanistan fraternal internationalist aid. He noted the growing significance of solidarity of all democratic and progressive forces of the world with the struggle of the youth and the whole people of Afghanistan aimed at building a new society.

BRIDGE TO ENHANCE ECONOMIC LINKS WITH DRA

LD011052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Assembly of a bridge across the Amu Darya has started near Termez in Uzbekistan. It will provide a road and rail link between the Soviet Union and the DRA. This will promote the further development of economic links between our countries.

POLISH, SOCIALIST, ANTISOCIALIST 'DIVIDING LINE'

LD021420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Druzenko: "The Dividing Line"]

[Text] Warsaw--Increasingly frequently Polish papers are front-paging laconic reports on strikes being held in various parts of the country. Disregarding real life and the very grim economic situation and using demagogic slogans as a cover, the leaders of the Solidarity trade union have taken the path of overt abuse of such an extreme method of solving conflict questions as the strike. In fact it now looks as if they are simply not resorting to any other methods.

The wave of strikes is generating a feeling of deep anxiety in society. In fact we have just experienced a Saturday of increased nervousness when 60 percent of the working people, feeling a sense of civic responsibility and elementary discipline, turned up for work while 40 percent, following pressure from Solidarity, stayed away. Another working week began and on Tuesday local Solidarity organizations, with great ballyhoo, held another strike in a number of voivodships. The reason this time was not free Saturdays but the government's alleged incomplete implementation of the Gdansk and other agreements.

By offering this explanation Solidarity figures once again confirm their demagogic position: We do not wish, they say, to share responsibility for what is happening in economic and political life; we simply reserve the right to monitor the fulfillment of agreements. It is the strikes tenaciously organized by Solidarity--and there have been so many in recent months--which are rocking and weakening the foundation on which problems can be solved and difficulties overcome. Nevertheless the Polish Government, consistently proceeding on the basis of real possibilities, is implementing the agreements it signed since it attaches exceptionally great importance to this work. TRYBUNA LUDU and other Polish press organs published two pages of extensive information on this on 28 January. Moreover, the government constantly stresses its readiness to continue seeking a solution to the remaining problems at the negotiating table. However, by all appearances this form of work is not to the liking of the Solidarity leaders who are steering a course toward confrontation and exacerbation of the country's political situation as well as the economic situation.

All over Poland at the moment--at enterprises, in the newspapers, on television and in families--the high price society is paying for the escalation of tension and deepening of chaos in the economy, which cannot get into a normal rhythm anyway, is being calculated. The cost can be pretty accurately expressed in billions of zloty, thousands of tons of unsmelted steel and unmined coal, tens of thousands of pairs of unmanufactured shoes and so on.

It is harder to measure the moral damage caused by the situation, but it has undoubtedly occurred. It was obvious right after the creation of Solidarity that the trade union movement in the country has lost its unity but, following the boycott of working Saturdays conducted by figures from the new trade union, it is absolutely clear that a deliberate attempt is being made to undermine from within the things that constitute the strength of a worker collective: its cohesion, high morale and loyalty to class interests.

The PZPR is the working class' vanguard, the true defender of these interests. In this difficult time it is the party which is firmly pursuing the course toward cohesion of the ranks of the working class and all working people and toward overcoming the difficulties which have arisen, seeking to resolve the social crisis on the unshakable basis of socialist development. This course in fact corresponds to the working peoples' interests and is in fact promoting feelings of responsibility for the fate of the people. This stance is meeting with ever wider understanding and support.

By contrast people are increasingly pondering just what sort of aims the Solidarity leaders are pursuing, what sort of means they are using in their attempt to achieve these aims, and what they want to bring the country to. It would be possible to quote many remarks from ordinary people--they are widely represented in the Polish press also--revealing bitterness, anxiety, tiredness and--the main thing--the idea that it is time to end the atmosphere of chaos and work normally, for only labor will make it possible to surmount the crisis.

In adding one twist after another to the strikes spiral, the Solidarity leaders clearly believe that this escalation will simply prevent people from coming to their senses. Nonetheless, instances are already known of people who have been misled making a critical assessment of this course and withdrawing from the ranks of the new trade union. And doing so despite the pressure, psychological stress and intimidation which certain elements of Solidarity stoop to using (for instance, lists are drawn up of the people who worked Saturday--that is, the "disobedient").

And even among the leadership of Solidarity's regional committees there is no unity of views. There are sober-minded people who are opposed to the escalation, to the tension in the country, to the lending to the trade union of political functions that often pursue aims hostile to the people and the entire socialist state. Polish papers have published an open letter from Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, chairman of the Solidarity regional committee in Jastrzebie (Upper Silesia), in which he explains his reasons for giving up his duties. The point is that Sienkiewicz' standpoint--the trade union's activity should be channeled along trade union lines and the infiltration into the union of antisocialist elements, in particular figures and advisers from the so-called Workers' Self-Defense Committee, should be resolutely opposed--and especially the fact that Sienkiewicz is a PZPR member with 12 years' service "compromised" him in the eyes of the Solidarity leadership. The leadership did everything possible to ensure that this popular man could not work in the new trade union and deprived him of the post of chairman--shortly before elections, incidentally ("trade union democracy" in action, you have to admit).

The present situation, which has increased in complexity, is increasingly clearly drawing a dividing line. On one side there are those who really cherish working people's interests, are really worried about the destiny of Poland and the Polish people and really see their country's future as lying on the road of socialism, and on the other side are those who are increasingly clearly revealing their antisocialist face by using demagoguery and exacerbating the difficulties.

'SHARP POLITICAL STRUGGLE' IN POLAND VIEWED

LD021712 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb, TASS--The situation in Poland is characterised by sharp political struggle. A big part of the working class is realising with growing clarity the seriousness of the obtaining situation and the danger of the further destabilization of public and political life and expecting that measures will be adopted to step up the repulse to the counter-revolution. Still the wave of strikes is not abating. In particular the strike is continuing in the Bielsko province, where more than a hundred enterprises are standing idle. Provocative leaflets are being circulated throughout the country.

In this connection the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes today that reports on actions aggravating the situation in Poland are coming from various parts of the country. Actions directed at the further undermining of the economy and public life have been stepped up at a time when the country badly needs tranquility and normal work. Strikes have become a dangerous means of pressure.

It is from this position that the behaviour of some local trade union leaders should be viewed, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. The impression is forming that they are interested in an aggravation of the situation and are using any pretext, be it free Saturdays, access to the mass media, registration of the so-called "Rural Solidarity" or a whole set of some "local demands" including, for instance, the dismissal of provincial officials from their posts. They ignore all arguments and by their actions enhance anarchy. All this brings with it immense socio-economic losses, impedes the holding of talks and also the consolidation of new mechanisms and social structures.

Society is tired and the country's economy is weakened, the paper stresses. One can imagine what irreversible consequences for the country will be caused by a continuation of the wave of strikes at the present level, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

WEST ENCOURAGES 'SUBVERSIVE' POLISH GROUPS

LD021514 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] The situation in Poland is still difficult. The party of Polish communists and the government are taking steps to overcome these difficulties. Take a look at the survey the Polish news agency has published on this score and you will see that practically all the points of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie 5 months ago are already being translated into life. However, some time is needed to carry them out in full. What is essential today is to ensure normal work and maintain law and order.

The groups in Poland that do not want normalization are acting on the principle "the worse the better," better for them, not the Polish working people whose interests these political gamblers are juggling with. Last month they inspired another flare-up of tension. They seize government agencies, organize a boycott of law-authorized working days, hold strikes and campaigns against factory managements and violate law and norms of public life. Taking all this into account, Poland's Council of Ministers has found it necessary to warn that under the Constitution the government is authorized to ensure law and order and discipline and to clear the way for returning the life of citizens to normal.

Let's see what reaction the statement of the Polish Government has drawn from the Western propaganda media. The media said it was an excessively tough statement. Comments of this kind prompt you to recall the communique the NATO Council issued at its session last December. The NATO Council, too, attempted to interpret Poland's sovereign right to an independent handling of internal issues in such a way that would virtually deny the Polish state and its constitutional bodies the opportunity to defend the country from internal and external enemies. Anyone can see that external and internal enemies, both hostile to socialism in Poland, have joined hands. After all, what groups have the bourgeois news media been boosting all these months? The groups that are engaged in subversive activities against the socialist system in the country, doing this under the cloak of the trade union association Solidarity, or on their own. Who is the West sending money and material support to? Apparently to the Polish workers, but in reality these same groups. And to whom are instructions addressed on how tension can be driven up? Again the groups that are engaged in subversive activities against the socialist system in Poland.

It is certain that the mass campaign is being carried out with the knowledge of ruling quarters in the West. One recent example: a seminar has taken place at the Strategic Studies Center, Georgetown University, in the United States. The seminar brought together officials of the Department of State and the American Central Intelligence Agency and some journalists.

The focus was on the situation in Poland. The main report was made by (Jan Weidentahl), a leader of Radio Free Europe. The American station operates in Munich. Together with the West German station Deutsche Welle, it is in the mainstream of subversive activities against Poland and other socialist nations. Judging by press reports, the aim of the seminar was to prepare recommendations on more subversive activities through these radio centers, which are directly controlled by the U.S. administration and the West German Government.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON FRG REVANCHISTS' CLAIMS

LDO21603 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 9

[Unattributed report under rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Calls of the 'League of Exiles'"]

[Text] "Polish workers must work under German command. Contact must swiftly be established with the leaders of the new trade unions and talks must be held with them on the future fate of the eastern lands.... The events in Poland usher in a new stage in the struggle for the return of the German eastern lands"--that extract from a revanchist leaflet circulated in a massive print run is cited by the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an editorial commentary headlined "We Shall Not Permit It!".

Understandably, when he reads about such fantasies the reader will merely shrug his shoulders and answer these ridiculous ideas with a single word: Rubbish, the newspaper points out. It is nonsense, of course. And the reason why is well known--Poland is protected from the implementation of these insane-seeming plans by its international alliances and its active participation in them. However, there is another aspect to this problem which needs to be looked at more carefully. The point is that not only friends but also enemies are closely watching the situation in Poland, our deeds, difficulties and methods of overcoming them. Hopes of "returning to the east" have revived among the West German revanchists in connection with events in Poland. The leaders of such organizations believe that "the demagogic slogans of the political opposition in Poland may bring it to power. And we will reach an understanding with them since we have a common enemy--socialism." The deal seems simple to them: the revanchists will help the opposition to reach power, and the opposition will pay the appropriate price. The price, the paper stresses, is our western lands. F. Walter, deputy chairman of the so-called "League of Exiles," makes the following appeal: "We must follow the news from Poland with relentless attention, for the events taking place there lend us boldness and inspire hope. Stabilization in the communist system does not accord with the free world's interests."

All these dreams, plans and projects, the paper goes on to point out, are based on the general precondition that the strikes will lead to the disintegration of the Polish state.

In discussing and solving our everyday complex problems, let us remember the great common home that is the Poland that belongs to the working people, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI urges. Every step we take must be accompanied by prudence and responsibility. The Polish patriotic forces are fully determined to end the irresponsible intrigues against socialism.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION VIEWS POLISH CONDITIONS

LDO21213 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 3

["Information" report: "Visit by a Delegation of the Metalworkers' TUI"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Main Board of the Polish Metal Workers' Trade Union and the Main Council of the Polish Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union, a delegation of the Trade Unions International [TUI] of Workers in the Metal Industry was in Poland 19 through 24 January this year.

The leader of the delegation, V. Goshchinskiy, secretary of the Metal Industry Workers' TUI, told a TRUD correspondent about their meetings and talks with trade union leaders and working people in Poland's metallurgy and metal industry.

During the talks, as he said, topical questions of the further development and strengthening of the TUI's cooperation with Poland's sectorial trade unions were discussed.

At meetings with the leading organs of the Polish sectorial trade unions of metalworkers and metallurgists the TUI delegation was briefed on the great work these unions are doing to defend the working people's rights and interests in inseparable conjunction with concern for a normal atmosphere at enterprises, on which both the strengthening of the country's economic position and the Polish people's prosperity directly depend.

T. Krasnodebski, chairman of the Polish Metal Workers' Trade Union, reported that the trade union's 12th congress, held in January, adopted a new charter and action program for the next 3 years. These documents were drawn up on the basis of more than 43,000 proposals from working people at the sector's enterprises. The trade union congress consolidated the changes which have taken place in its organizational structure and methods of work. More than 14,000 proposals were sent to the Main Council of the Polish Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union. These proposals have also been taken into account in preparing for the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union congress, scheduled for February. Ways of implementing them will be reported on at the congress.

The Metal Industry TUI delegation visited enterprises of the metallurgical and metalworking industry in Warsaw, Katowice and Krakow, where it had meetings in plan committees and talked with trade union activists, workers, representatives of the administration, engineers and technicians. Among them were members of the Solidarity organization. The talks at the enterprises confirmed the impression which the delegation had gained from meetings in the leading organs of the metalworkers' and metallurgists' sectorial trade unions, namely: The desire of broad strata of Poland's working people is to overcome the existing difficulties. The workers with whom the delegation talked spoke of their determination to work for the benefit of the socialist motherland.

Leaders of the sectorial trade unions and trade union activists came out against the actions of those forces which, using Solidarity as a cover, are causing significant damage to the socialist state's economy and the working people's living standard.

A communique was signed which stressed the class position of Poland's sectorial trade unions and their desire to strengthen the gains of socialism in the country. The TUI delegation received with satisfaction the stepping up of activity by Poland's sectorial trade unions. It noted that the charter adopted at the 12th congress of the Polish Metalworkers' Trade Union establishes the union's affiliation to the TUI of Workers in the Metal Industry and to the WFTU.

The talks and working meetings took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The delegation assessed highly the activity of the Polish trade unions of metalworkers and metallurgists as members of the TUI. The confidence was expressed that cooperation within the framework of the metal industry TUI will develop and strengthen.

The delegation was received by A. Szyszka, chairman of the Conciliation Commission of the Polish sectorial trade unions, who described in detail the activity of the commission and the affiliated sectorial trade unions.

POLISH EDUCATION DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD291902 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (PAP)--The delegation of the Ministry of Education and Training of the Polish People's Republic led by Deputy Minister Jerzy Wojciechowski, on 29 January 1981 signed a protocol on cooperation in 1981 with the [USSR] State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The agreement stresses the necessity for analysis of the plans in education and in teaching programs, so as to bring about the standardization of these programs in both countries. The standardization of programs for training technical personnel will be of great importance in view of the increasingly close scientific and technical contacts and growing integration of Poland and the Soviet Union in major areas of the economy.

A supplementary agreement envisages the expansion of scientific exchanges and the availability of facilities for Polish teachers at vocational and technical schools to raise their qualifications through study in Soviet higher educational establishments.

LCY OFFICIAL JANZIC PAYS 'WORKING VISIT'

Talks With Rusakov

LD301558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has had talks with Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the talks views were exchanged on a wide range of issues of interest to both sides.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation as a whole were developing successfully on the principles which were adopted jointly at the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956 and at meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev.

It was pointed out that broad possibilities and mutual readiness exist for the continued development of equitable relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and CPSU.

Views were also exchanged on some topical international issues and special attention was devoted to questions of the struggle for peace, equitable international political and economic relations, the revival of relaxation of tension in the international situation and progress in the world.

In this connection, Janzic spoke about the significant role and current activity of the nonaligned movement.

Vlado Janzic and Konstantin Rusakov also exchanged information on the social development of the two countries and topical tasks of the LCY and CPSU in the internal sphere.

Also taking part in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were Marko Orlandic, ambassador of the SFRY to the USSR; Dusan Lazic, director of the LCY Central Committee Presidium International Relations Department; Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and others.

Meeting With Ponomarev

LD310957 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday received Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During a friendly visit, they exchanged views on some topical questions related to the international workers' and communist movement and on relations between the LCY and the CPSU. Vlado Janzic is in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Visit Ends

LD031058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who had been visiting the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow this morning.

At Moscow airport Janzic was seen off by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981-85 SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD021515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] As a result of the successful completion of talks between USSR and Bulgarian Government trade delegations, an agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1981-85 and a protocol to this agreement for 1985 and a protocol to this agreement for 1981 were signed in Moscow on 28 January.

The new agreement ensures the basis for the further steady, dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic relations. In 1981-1985 trade turnover between the USSR and Bulgaria will reach R40 billion at comparable prices.

The USSR will supply Bulgaria with metal-cutting machine tools, electrical equipment industry, mining and chemical industry equipment, road building machines, motor vehicles, bearings, tractors, aircraft, power industry goods, iron ore, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical goods, cotton, wood and other goods.

Bulgaria will supply transport and lifting equipment, agricultural machines, computer hardware, communications equipment, and also soda ash, sewn and knitted goods, cigarettes, medical supplies, furniture, foodstuffs and other agricultural goods.

Reciprocal deliveries of goods provided for under agreements on specialization and coproduction are to increase.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation.

The documents were signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

MOVES TO INTEGRATE W. BERLIN IN EEC NOTED

LD271118 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS--Follows the full text of Stanislav Zyubanov's rejoinder, published in PRAVDA today:

"Speaking recently in the city House of Representatives concerning an 'official visit' to the banks of the Spree by Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, a spokesman for the local Christian Democratic Union, Lummer, declared publicly that 'West Berlin is an integral part of the European Community.' This, to say the least, absurd statement was also supported by the French guest, who heads the elected body of the 'Common Market,' which is known to have nothing to do with West Berlin. In this connection the bourgeois press raised a noisy clamour." "Attempts by certain quarters of the FRG and West Berlin to draw West Berlin into the EEC system are nothing new. In 1968, an EEC 'information bureau' was set up there as a subsidiary of the community's Bonn office. A 'European centre for professional training', which is one of the institutions of the 'Common Market', was illegally set up in West Berlin in 1977. Two years later the city's House of Representatives sent three of its members to the European Parliament with the right to vote. Recently, there have been attempts to stage sessions of various EEC agencies in West Berlin contrary to common sense."

"All this illegal political activity is no more than another, it must be said, hopeless variation of tying West Berlin to the FRG through a change of its political and legal status." "In this respect the Soviet Union has more than once warned that such attempts are futile. In conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement, West Berlin cannot be included in such a closed political-economic alignment as the EEC. This is objective reality." "Various juggling with facts and 'noisy statements,' no matter whether they are made by Herr Lummer or Madame Veil, can but poison the atmosphere of cooperation and detente, without which, incidentally, it is just inconceivable to overcome the serious political crisis in the city now."

EMBASSY PROTESTS FRG VIOLATION OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD262012 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 26 Jan 81

["Statement by USSR Embassy in the GDR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan, TASS--The USSR Embassy in the GDR has circulated here a statement addressed to the authorities of the three Western powers in West Berlin in connection with the elections of the ruling mayor and Senate of that city.

In connection with the government crisis, the document says, a big group of FRG politicians, who were approved on January 23 of this year as the ruling mayor and senators, arrived in West Berlin. Thereby a new attempt has actually been made to demonstrate the belonging of West Berlin to the FRG. Such actions contradict the letter and spirit of the four-sided agreement, its fundamental provision according to which the Western sectors of Berlin do not belong to and are not under the authority of the FRG. All responsibility for the rude violation of this document rests with the three Western powers which abet Bonn's unlawful claims to this city which never belonged and does not belong to the FRG.

FRG DEPUTIES URGE CUTBACK IN ARMS SPENDING

LD021531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Challenge to Madness"]

[Text] Bonn--Such a thing has never happened on the Rhine before! A group of ruling party deputies has come out openly for a reduction in military expenditure.

Twenty-four Social Democratic deputies have proposed to reduce military appropriations this year by DM1 billion and to use the money for aid to the developing countries.

In the FRG capital this proposal is being greeted as a bombshell which is about to explode and turn parliament upside down--debates are now in progress there on the 1981 budget. Hitherto the mountain of resources transferred from the state coffers to the weapons manufacturers' safes has grown bigger every year. In the last decade the mountain doubled in size.

This year the compilers of the draft state budget put a red pencil through all the articles: resources for the development of science, the construction of schools and institutes are all cut. Only military expenditure is increased. For the current year, in various articles of the draft the astronomical sum of DM61 billion is allocated to military purposes. Literally as the curtain fell, the suppliers of the new generation of Tornado fighter-bombers obtained an additional appropriation of DM900 million.

The country's peace-loving public has long been demanding an end to the dangerous squandering of resources. West German communists proposed a 10-percent reduction in the military budget as the first step along the country's path toward a policy of detente in the military sphere. Now the group of Social Democratic deputies has issued a challenge to the madness of the race for the phantom of strength.

The proposal of the 24 was not allowed to reach the full Bundestag. It was "crushed by the majority" during discussions at a session of the Social Democratic faction. The argument was advanced that such a proposal "threatens" the ruling coalition's unity and could, moreover, exacerbate relations with Washington, which calls for a buildup of military efforts. The pressure did not, however, work as smoothly as before. Not 24, but 37 deputies voted against increasing the military budget at the faction's session.

The fabricated nature of the argument about a "threat to the coalition's unity" is obvious to many people here. The Social Democratic Party of Germany and Free Democratic Party coalition obtained a vote of confidence at the elections precisely after promising to continue the detente policy and adopt measures to counter the arms race. It is actions which run counter to the voters' will, which really could cost the ruling parties dearly. By failing to overcome the "universal gravitation" toward weapons in the NATO world they are disarming themselves in the face of an offensive by internal reaction and the whole Atlanticist Mafia of supporters of the position of strength, who are now trying to deflect the FRG from the path of detente.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES BONN'S POLICY TOWARD MOSCOW

DW031013 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Who Pursues an Expansionist Policy?"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a glance at the political scene in Bonn creates the impression that the highest politicians of the government coalition and high-ranking politicians of the opposition parties have been competing with each other for quite some time in painting horror pictures of the Soviet Union's policy.

CDU/CSU politicians, beginning with CSU Chairman Strauss, have always painted the Russian danger in great black colors with the assertion that the Russians threaten the Federal Republic of Germany and want to get all of Europe under their control.

Next to these absurd ideas, other and no less absurd ideas are being developed by the CDU/CSU top echelon. Mr Strauss, for example, reminded the Bundestag deputies in his Bonn budget speech not to close their eyes to the fact that the Soviet Union threatens energy and raw material sources on the world arena. This horror picture of a Soviet threat, however, did not seem to be horrifying enough to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In order to complete the horror picture, the FRG chancellor and deputy Socialist Democratic Party (SPD) chairman speaks over and over again of the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union in the world arena. As an antidote and patent medicine, Mr Schmidt recommends--particularly to the Americans--what he called reasonable division of labor. According to statements of the SPD Bundestag faction, he terms the chances of this as good.

As rewards statements pertaining to the Soviet danger and the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union, they are completely unfounded. A Soviet threat to Europe or to some energy or raw material sources in the world arena does not exist and cannot exist, because the Soviet Union is a peace-loving state and its love for peace results from the character of our socialist society.

In the bills and decisions of the supreme political bodies of the Soviet Union, concern for the constant growth of the material welfare and culture of the people has been recorded as the highest aim. FRG politicians know very well that not one single state exists vis-a-vis which the Soviet Union has territorial or other claims. The Soviet Union does not intend to conquer any energy or raw material sources in the world.

But as regards the concept of so-called NATO division of labor, planned by Bonn's policy, this conception fits smoothly into the global strategy of those military, economic and political forces of the United States which have declared almost all parts of the globe as vital spheres of interest of the United States of America.

Following this American global strategy, Bonn's policy now declares the Middle East as the region where it offers its services to the United States in line with the so-called reasonable division of labor. This obviously demonstrates who wants to get the energy and raw material sources of other countries under his control.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV VISIT TO FINLAND

LD021221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Helsinki"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jan--Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen today received P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is here on an official visit.

During the meeting the successful development of Soviet-Finnish cultural ties and their important role in the cause of strengthening friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries were noted in particular.

Taking part in the talk were K. Kivisto, Finnish minister of education, V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

On the same day P.N. Demichev had a meeting with Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The USSR minister of culture also met with K. Kivisto, Finnish minister of education. In the course of the talks which took place the ministers discussed questions of further extending cooperation in various spheres and topical problems in the development of cultural ties between the USSR and Finland. They stressed that in the sphere of cultural cooperation between the two countries good prospects exist--both for the implementation of comprehensive measures and for the expansion of direct ties between the two countries' cultural institutions.

Important problems of the development of international cooperation in the sphere of culture were also touched on. The sides stressed that in the present situation cultural ties play an increasingly important role in strengthening detente and forming a climate of mutual trust between peoples.

The ministers noted the need to ensure that the forthcoming world conference of ministers of culture is businesslike and constructive, so that it helps strengthen detente and improve the spiritual atmosphere in the modern world.

On the previous day K. Kivisto gave a dinner in the reception house of Finland's State Council. In his speech he stressed that people in Finland are awaiting with great interest the 26th CPSU Congress, whose decisions will make an important new contribution to the cause of peace, detente and disarmament.

Cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, he said, have reached a high level in all spheres and are developing on the firm basis of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. These relations are of very great significance in the modern world, in the conditions of the deterioration in the international situation and the struggle by progressive forces against nuclear war and the arms race and for peace, detente and disarmament.

We have come here, the USSR minister of culture said in his reply speech, with a feeling of profound friendship and respect for the Finnish people and for Finland.

The high level of cultural cooperation which has been achieved between the USSR and Finland has created new potentials for its further development and deepening.

Finland's policy, aimed at consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union--a policy of the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation--is rightly called the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line." In the Soviet Union it enjoys the recognition and respect of all the Soviet people.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, there is no higher aim today than to halt the process of the lethal arms race, prevent mankind from sliding toward catastrophe, maintain detente and advance further along the path toward a lasting, just and democratic peace.

In the land of the soviets, P.N. Demichev said in conclusion, people place a particularly high value on the fact that in the present, considerably more complex international situation, when cold war forces have again been activated, Finland marches unswervingly and firmly in the ranks of the forces of peace and security.

Today P.N. Demichev met with representatives of the leadership and activists of the "Finland--Soviet Union" society. He stressed the great significance of the major work done by the society in the cause of strengthening good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

SOVIET-UK TRADE COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD025133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Talks took place in Moscow 26 through 28 January between delegations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the UK Department of Trade to check the course of fulfillment of the long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain of 17 February 1975.

During the talks the sides discussed the course of fulfillment of the long-term program and measures being undertaken by the sides to implement it further. The sides also examined the obstacles preventing the implementation of the long-term program and ways of eliminating them.

USSR AID TO LATIN AMERICAN POWER INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD030944 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 3 Feb 81

["USSR Assists in Power Industry in Latin America"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes: At the moment, a group of experts from the USSR Foreign Economic Relations Committee participates in the development of a technical project of the Parana-Medao hydro-power complex, to be built across the Parana River, in Argentina. The work is conducted on the initiative of the Argentinian "Water and Energy" state company. The new hydro-electric power station is planned to have 46 units of 65,000 kilowatt each, which will make a valuable contribution to the development of the power industry of Argentina.

The Soviet Union is rendering considerable assistance to many developing countries in the creation of their national power industries and, in particular, in the organisation of the exploitation of hydro-electric power capacities and in the construction of hydro-power stations. Soviet-made turbines and power blocks are operating in many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. During the 20 years of operation on the world market in the exports of power-station equipment, Soviet foreign-trade associations have won the prestige of reliable partners, ready to meet the strictest requirements of their customers.

The past decade was marked by an active development of cooperation in the power industry between the USSR and Latin American countries. Already operating are the hydro-power stations Capivari and Sobradinho, built with Soviet assistance in Brazil, and the Argentinian-Uruguayan joint hydro station Salto-Grande on the Uruguay border river between the two countries. From here transmission lines supply electricity to industry and agricultural enterprises, to government offices and residential areas in cities and villages.

Recently the USSR Foreign Economic Relations Committee received an offer from Peru to participate in the construction of the Olmos hydro-power complex. The Soviet Union has prepared the project of the complex, which envisages the construction of a power station of 300,000 kilowatt and of two dams. The project also envisages the construction of different irrigation facilities, including canals and a distribution network, which will irrigate 32 thousand hectares. The Olmos project will be financed by the USSR on favourable terms, with payments over 10 years at the world's minimum interest rate for the construction of such projects.

An agreement between the USSR and the Isa power department of Columbia is planned to be signed at the end of this year on the construction of a major hydro-power complex on the Sinu River. The new Alto-Sino complex will include a cascade of two hydro-power stations of corresponding capacities of 340 and 860 megawatt. The Soviet Union will supply the complex with turbines, generators, speed governors and other equipment. A major part of the equipment will be brought to the construction site by cars from the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla and Turbo. For these transportations, the Colombian authorities will cut a car road through the jungle to the upper reaches of the Sinu River. The first deliveries are planned for January, 1986.

Trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries in the power industry is developing dynamically on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis and has good prospects. Soviet assistance to the developing countries in the formation of their power industries plays an important role in the development of practically all branches of their economies and, in the long run, makes a big contribution to the construction of independent national economies of these countries.

UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPEN 3 JAN

LD031046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The congress of the Uzbek Communist Party opened in the republic's capital of Tashkent today. The delegates elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The agenda of the congress includes a review report of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of the Uzbek Communist Party, a report on the CPSU draft for the 26th party congress, the tasks of the republic's communists and election of leading organs of the party organization.

Rashidov, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, has delivered a review report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Rashidov Delivers Report

LD031046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] At the Uzbek Communist Party congress in Tashkent a businesslike, principled discussion of the results of the past 5 years is in progress and methods for further growth of the republic's economy and culture are being set forth. Delivering the review report, Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, stressed that during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan industry developed at an accelerated pace. This led to a change in the balance of productive forces of Uzbekistan. More than half the gross domestic product is now accounted for by industry.

In the period under review, it was stressed at the congress, the republic's party organization stepped up its political education work noticeably. Long-term planning of social-economic development of towns and villages, and sociological research became part of normal practice.

The delegates also heard a report of the Auditing Commission of the Uzbek Communist Party. The congress continues.

KUNAYEV REPORTS AT KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU021606 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Feb 81

["Announcement of a Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 16th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held on 2 February 1981. The plenum examined a report by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee to the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. A report on the item was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The plenum unanimously approved the report by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee to the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

The plenum included, as an additional item, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," in the congress agenda, with Comrade Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman, as reporter.

With this the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its proceedings.

III. 3 Feb 81

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

KAZAKH PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU021609 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A session of the Kazakh Communist Party Auditing Commission was held on 2 February 1981. The session examined and approved a report by the auditing commission to the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS VOLGOGRAD AKTIV MEETING

LD022242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting was held in Volgograd today of the oblast party economic aktiv. Those gathered discussed questions concerning further increasing the production of grain. Those who made speeches spoke of the resources of grain farming and cited the following figures: The collective and state farms in the last 5 years have acquired 21,500 hectares, more than 15,000 grain combines and more than 100,000 trucks; arable land in the oblast covers 230,000 hectares. The necessity of efficiently using irrigated land was emphasized. The participants in the meeting summed up the experience of the leading collective and state farms. It is intended to sell to the state this year no less than 3.5 million tons of grain. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the meeting.

NEW UKRAINIAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

AU030943 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikolay Fedorovich (Oleynik) as Ukrainian minister of food industry.

CPSU LEADERS FORM HONOR GUARD FOR RUDENKO'S BIER

LD271436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow today said farewell to Roman Andreyevich Rudenko, prominent figure of state, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor, USSR prosecutor-general.

The Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army is in mourning attire. On the podium, decorated with flowers, is the casket containing the deceased's body. On scarlet velvet are the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor and other awards marking the services of the true son of the Communist Party and Soviet people. There are many wreaths in the hall. On the ribbon of one of them is the inscription: To Roman Andreyevich Rudenko, from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Every 3 minutes the honor guard is changed. The mourning watch has been borne by Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Fonomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Rusakov.

'RESTRUCTURING' NEEDED IN FARM MACHINERY SECTOR

LD301143 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 2

[V. Bykadorov report: "Tasks of Machine Building Workers"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Ministry Collegium and the Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium has been held.

A report by Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy reviewed the sector's work in the past year and outlined tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." The plan of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan for selling produce and producing tractors and agricultural machines was fulfilled over the sector as a whole.

As is known, at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the ministry was justly and seriously criticized for the low technical standard and poor reliability of the machines produced. In the past year the plans for production of motors, tractor spare parts, machines for applying mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents and cultivators were not fulfilled. The Pavlodar tractor plant, the Kharkov motor vehicle chassis plant, and the Soyuzselkhozkhimmash and Soyuztraktordvigatel Production Associations are some of the laggards. The target for products in the highest quality category was underfulfilled, while demands on agricultural machines have considerably increased in proportion. The low technical standard of production and the backward technology at a number of enterprises lead to unjustified expenditure of metal and materials and excessive labor outlay.

The session spoke of the need for a basic restructuring in the system of agricultural machine building. This year already, it was noted, there are many complex tasks to be resolved. The Krasnoyarsk combine plant will begin production of the high output SKD-6 combine, and updated versions of the Niva and Kolos are planned, which will ensure these machines' higher productivity. Also planned is a further increase in the production of T-150K tractors and preparation for production of the powerful LTZ-145 and MTZ-142 cultivator tractors and the heavy T-130 and T-330 plowing tractors, and the creation of the necessary complement of agricultural implements for them. The collegium discussed specific measures for eliminating shortcomings noted and for better use of existing reserves.

Taking part in the collegium's work were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Ogryzko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Section; L.I. Khitrin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and executives of ministries and departments.

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES RAILWAY MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

LD262342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] An augmented session of the Ministry of Railways' Collegium was held today. A review was made of tasks concerning the development of railway transportation in the 11th 5-Year Plan, measures for the most complete and timely satisfaction of the transportation needs of the national economy and of the population in the light of instructions and conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee guidelines for the 26th party congress, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for improving the work of, and for comprehensive development of railway transportation in 1981-85. A report was delivered by Pavlovskiy, minister of railways. A speech was given at the session by Kirilenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Simonov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, took part in the work of the Collegium.

EDITORIAL NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PREPARING FOR SPRING

LD021329 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Spring in an Exemplary Way!"]

[Text] The everyday deeds and plans of rural workers, as of all Soviet people, are permeated with the ardent desire to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements. And they are doing everything possible to achieve this. After all, it is important this year to achieve a significant improvement in soil fertility and an increase in the yield of all crops and thereby to lay reliable foundations for fruitful work in the future.

A lively response has been aroused in the countryside by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, published in the press, "On Additional Measures in Preparing for and Carrying Out Spring Fieldwork in 1981." It is permeated with concern for ensuring a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials for the country, for the further intensification of arable farming and livestock raising and for strengthening the material and technical base of farms and the entire agroindustrial complex. The resolution outlines a broad program of concrete measures aimed at mobilizing labor and material and technical resources and carrying out the sowing at the best possible time and to a high standard.

First of all it is necessary to complete as quickly as possible the preparation of seed material, which is rightly regarded as the foundation of the harvest, and to ensure that farms are supplied with good seeds for all crops and can utilize new regionalized and promising varieties as extensively as possible. Reports coming in from the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia and Amurskaya, Orenburgskaya and other oblasts show that people on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a careful, thrifty attitude toward the seed stock. The seed has been brought up to high sowing standards and its storage is constantly monitored by agronomists. At the same time it should be noted that there are also farms, particularly in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, which have not procured enough seeds, and those they have procured are of low quality. Local party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists should now adopt every measure to rectify the situation.

The successful implementation of the sowing campaign also depends directly on the state and efficient utilization of the machine and tractor pool. However, a high output from the pool must also be prepared in advance--it is established in the workshops by the skilled hands of tuners, fitters, lathe operators, smiths and welders, by their conscientious daily work. That is why today one of the most urgent tasks in the countryside is to repair all unserviced machines well.

And here the main thing is not to waste time. Tractors, cultivators and sowing units should be brought into full readiness, as the resolution notes, no later than 2 weeks before the start of spring sowing. Delaying repair work means causing a last minute rush. And where there is a last minute rush, technological discipline is violated on a massive scale, the work is of poor quality and there is reliance on the notorious "luck." In that case there are frequent breakdowns and prolonged periods of idle time for machines when the sowing campaign is in full swing, and this leads ultimately to substantial omissions in agricultural procedures and a shortfall in the harvest of grain, fodder and other crops.

In recent weeks the rate of repair work done in kolkhoz and sovkhoz workshops and at specialized enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture has increased notably. The competition for the ahead-of-schedule, exemplary preparation of the machine and tractor pool is led by its initiators--the machine operators of Moldavia, the Altay and the Crimea. Things are going well especially where engineering, technical and repair services have skilled cadres and make full use of production capacities and where there is strict monitoring of the fulfillment of all operations. Thus on the Slavnoye Sovkhoz in the Crimea, Turner's motor and fitter's shops in the workshops have been placed on efficient two-shift operations. And this has had a positive influence on the quality of repair work.

However, on certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan the preparation of machinery for spring fieldwork is being delayed. Machines for fodder procurement and grain harvesting and other combines are also being brought back into operation only slowly. Not infrequently, poorly repaired units are declared to be ready. Thus 20 percent of the tractors checked which had been repaired at enterprises of the Voronezhskaya Oblast Selkhoztekhnika had been handed over despite violations of standards.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution agriculture will receive additional machines, equipment, spare parts, chemical plant-protection agents and other materials and subassemblies. The task is to ensure that industrial enterprises fulfilling rural orders dispatch them in good time, and that farms and Selkhoztekhnika associations utilize them skillfully.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and farm leaders and specialists must take care in good time to ensure two-shift work by sowing and cultivating units, to increase the professional skill of machine operators, engineers and technicians in good time and to introduce more widely progressive methods of organizing labor in the sowing campaign.

The resolution assigns an important place to the cultivation of agricultural crops by industrial techniques. The necessary machinery, high-quality seed, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, toxic chemicals and other material and technical resources are allocated for this purpose. The machine operators' responsibility is increasing sharply. They must not only master modern machines to perfection but must be well-acquainted with the whole range of agrotechnical methods which promote increased yields and a reduction in the prime cost of products grown. He who spends the winter persistently increasing his knowledge and polishing his skill will achieve good results in the fields.

To prepare comprehensively and ahead of schedule for the sowing campaign and to conduct it in exemplary fashion is the honorable duty of the country's farmers and of worker collectives at industrial enterprises which supply the countryside with new machinery, spare parts, fuel and lubricating materials and other material and technical resources. And everyone must fulfill this duty with honor!

MOLNIYA, COSMOS SATELLITES SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Molniya-1

LD311050 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan, TASS--The Soviet Union launched Friday a communication satellite, Molniya-1. It is designated for ensuring the operation of the system of the long-distance telephone and telegram radio communication, and the transmission of USSR central television programs to the subscribers of the Orbita network situated in the regions of the extreme north, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a highly elliptic orbit with the apogee of 40,801 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere and the perigee of 464 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere, the period of the revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of the orbit is 62.8 minutes [as received].

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1243

LD021120 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1243, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

Scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--98 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--1,026 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--316 kilometers; inclination of the orbit--66 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, on board the satellite are: a radio system for the accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting back to the earth data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The scientific exploration, which was envisaged by the programme, has been carried out. [as received] The received information is being processed at the coordination-computer center.